

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1 (Original): A conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet which has a thickness of from 0.05 to 1 mm, a weight per a unit area of from 60 to 250 g/m², a bending resistance (L) as determined by the 45° Cantilever method of 6 cm or higher, and an in-plane volume resistivity of 0.2 Ωcm or lower.

Claim 2 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 1, which has an air permeability as determined in accordance with JIS L 1096, method A (frazil method) of from 50 to 150 cm³/cm²•sec, the air permeability being a measure of the gas-diffusing properties of the sheet.

Claim 3 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 1, which has a thickness of from 0.1 to 0.5 mm.

Claim 4 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 1, which has a weight per a unit area of from 80 to 200 g/m².

Claim 5 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 1, which has a bending resistance (L) as determined by the 45° Cantilever method of 8 cm or higher.

Claim 6 (Currently Amended): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 1, which comprises carbonaceous fiber[[s]] ~~constituted of~~ monofilaments having a diameter of from 6 to 50 μm.

Claim 7 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 1, which has an in-plane volume resistivity of $0.07 \Omega\text{cm}$ or lower.

Claim 8 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 1, which comprises carbonaceous fibers fused to one another.

Claim 9 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 1, which comprises carbonaceous fibers bonded to one another with a binder or a product of carbonization of the binder.

Claim 10 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 1, which contains a binder or a product of carbonization of the binder in an amount of from 0.01 to 25% by weight and comprises carbonaceous fibers bonded to one another by surface coating with the binder or its carbonization product.

Claim 11 (Currently Amended): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 10, which contains the binder or ~~its~~ a carbonization product thereof in an amount of from 0.01 to 7% by weight.

Claim 12 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 1, which contains a binder or a product of carbonization of the binder in an amount of from 10 to 40% by weight and comprises carbonaceous fibers bonded to one another with the binder or its carbonization product through point contact.

Claim 13 (Currently Amended): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 12, wherein the carbonaceous fibers are ones obtained by spraying or applying a dispersion of fine particles of a semicured thermosetting resin, optionally conducting drying, pressing or both ~~of them~~ drying and pressing, and then completely curing the resin.

Claim 14 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 13, which is a woven fabric.

Claim 15 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 1, which has a degree of fluffing of from the second to the fifth grade in terms of the index as determined through a fluff grade test.

Claim 16 (Original): A conductive carbonaceous-fiber woven fabric which has a thickness of from 0.05 to 1 mm, a weight per a unit area of from 60 to 250 g/m², a bending resistance (L) as determined by the 45° Cantilever method of 6 cm or higher, and an in-plane volume resistivity of 0.10 Ωcm or lower.

Claim 17 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber woven fabric as claimed in claim 16, which has a thickness of from 0.1 to 0.5 mm.

Claim 18 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber woven fabric as claimed in claim 16, which has a weight per a unit area of from 120 to 200 g/m².

Claim 19 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber woven fabric as claimed in claim 16, which has a bending resistance (L) as determined by the 45° Cantilever method of 8 cm or higher.

Claim 20 (Currently Amended): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber woven fabric as claimed in claim 16, which comprises carbonaceous fiber[[s]] ~~constituted of~~ monofilaments having a diameter of from 6 to 50 μm .

Claim 21 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber woven fabric as claimed in claim 16, which has an in-plane volume resistivity of 0.07 Ωcm or lower.

Claim 22 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber woven fabric as claimed in claim 16, which has a thickness of from 0.1 to 0.5 mm, a weight per a unit area of from 130 to 170 g/m^2 , a bending resistance (L) as determined by the 45° Cantilever method of 8 cm or higher, and an in-plane volume resistivity of 0.06 Ωcm or lower.

Claim 23 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber woven fabric as claimed in claim 16, which comprises carbonaceous fibers fused to one another.

Claim 24 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber woven fabric as claimed in claim 16, which comprises carbonaceous fibers bonded to one another with a binder or a product of carbonization of the binder.

Claim 25 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber woven fabric as claimed in claim 16, which contains a binder or a product of carbonization of the binder in an amount of

from 0.01 to 7% by weight and comprises carbonaceous fibers bonded to one another with the binder or its carbonization product.

Claim 26 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber woven fabric as claimed in claim 16, which comprises carbonaceous fibers which are a product of carbonization of acrylic fibers obtained by spinning a polymer comprising monomer units derived from acrylonitrile.

Claim 27 (Currently Amended): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber woven fabric as claimed in claim 16, which is produced ~~through the steps of~~ by weaving a precursor of carbonaceous fibers to form a woven material, and then carbonizing the woven material.

Claim 28 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber woven fabric as claimed in claim 16, which is a plain weave fabric.

Claim 29 (Original): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber woven fabric as claimed in claim 16, which has a degree of fluffing of from the second to the fifth grade in terms of the index as determined through a fluff grade test.

Claim 30 (Original): A solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell which employs the conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 13 ~~and 15~~ as a gas diffusion layer material.

Claim 31 (Original): A solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell which employs the conductive carbonaceous-fiber woven fabric as claimed in any one of claims 16 to 29 as a gas diffusion layer material.

Claim 32 (Original): A motor vehicle having the solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell as claimed in claim 30 mounted therein.

Claim 33 (Original): A motor vehicle having the solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell as claimed in claim 31 mounted therein.

Claim 34 (Original): A cogeneration power system having the solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell as claimed in claim 30 installed therein.

Claim 35 (Original): A cogeneration power system having the solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell as claimed in claim 31 installed therein.

Claim 36 (Original): A solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell which employs the conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 14 as a gas diffusion layer material.

Claim 37 (New): A solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell which employs the conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 15 as a gas diffusion layer material.

Claim 38 (New): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 1, wherein the carbonaceous fibers are oriented.

Claim 39 (New): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 1, wherein the carbonaceous fibers are axially oriented to one another.

Claim 40 (New): The conductive carbonaceous-fiber sheet as claimed in claim 1, wherein the carbonaceous fibers are twisted yarns.